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## UIM Drive Unit Users' Guide

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This is an internal working note  
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<http://www.sr.bham.ac.uk/research/gravity/rh,d,2.html>

[http://www.eng-external.rl.ac.uk/advligo/papers\\_public/ALUK\\_Homepage.htm](http://www.eng-external.rl.ac.uk/advligo/papers_public/ALUK_Homepage.htm)

# **UIM Driver Users Guide**

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## 1. DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

- Section 1 introduces the LIGO suspensions
- Section 2 describes the UIM control system, and the function of the UIM Drive Unit within the control system.
- Section 3 describes the UIM Drive Unit
- Section 4 describes how to use the unit, and details how the UIM Drive Unit connections to the rest of the system,
- Section 5 gives a functional description

## 2 LIGO

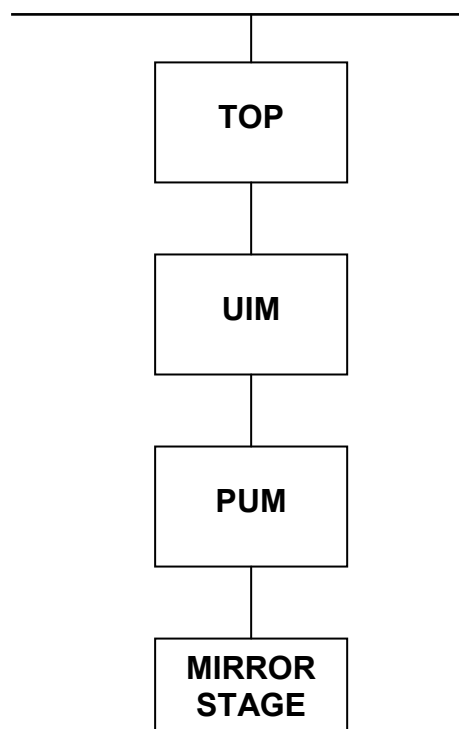
The LIGO (Laser Interferometric Gravitational-wave Observatory) experiment is designed to detect gravity waves.

The laser interferometry method used involves mirrors which are held in a steady position to a very high degree of precision.

### 2.1 The Mirror Suspension System

Mirror stability is achieved by means of a suspension consisting of 4 heavy masses which form a compound pendulum. The position and movement of the top three stages is controlled electromagnetically, while the bottom stage on which the mirror is mounted, is controlled electrostatically.

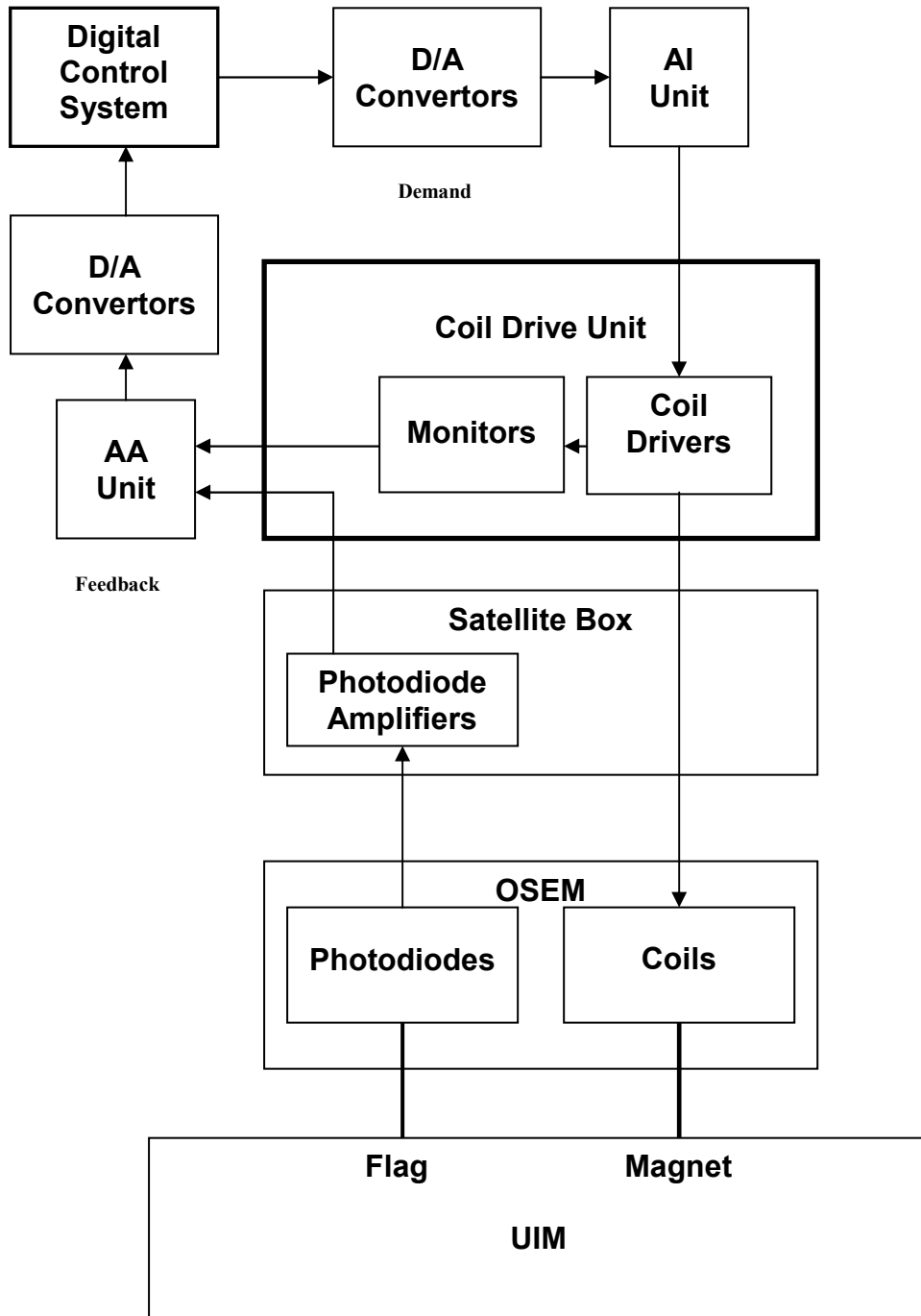
The purpose of position control is to maintain the output of the interferometer on a dark fringe. Movement control also damps the low frequency pendulum modes.



**FIG 1 The LIGO Quad suspension.**

## 2.2 The UIM Control System

The UIM Driver forms part of the control system which controls the position and movement of the UIM stage electromagnetically. Fig 2 is a simplified diagram of the control system, illustrating the role of the Driver Unit.

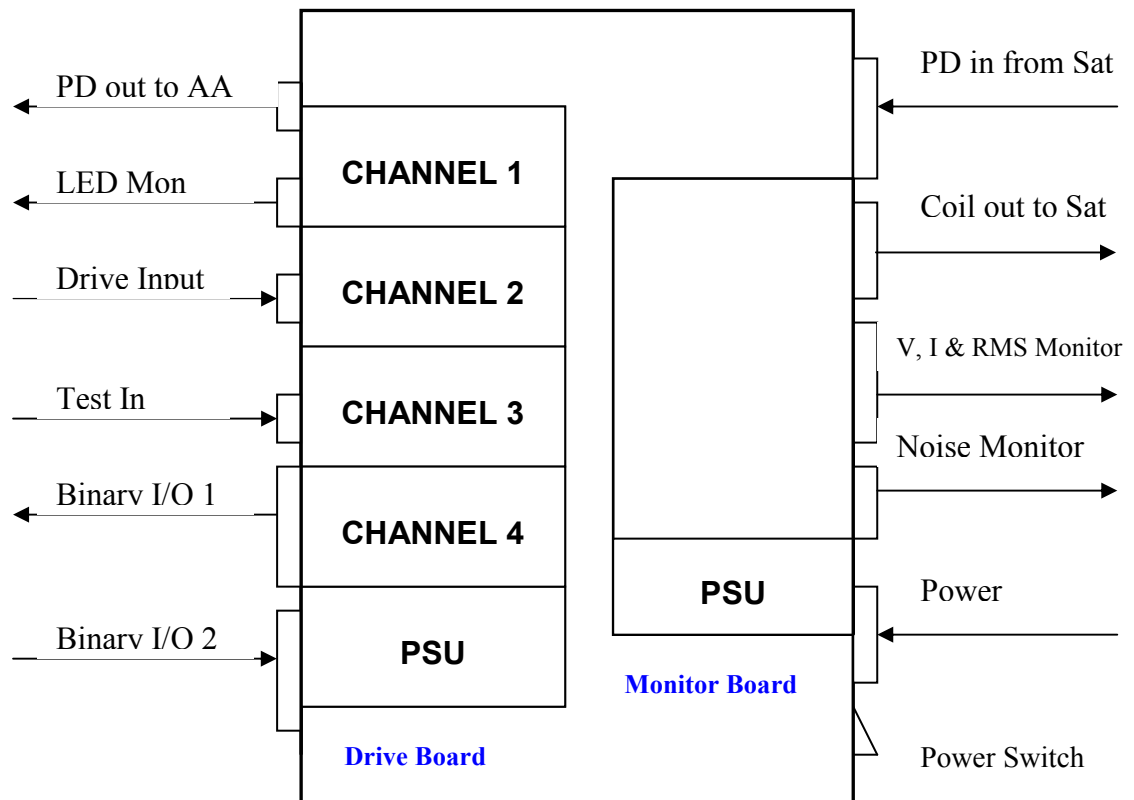


**Fig 2 The UIM Control System**

The demand signals to the Drive Amplifiers are generated by the Digital Control System, converted to analogue signals, and then filtered in the AI Unit. The signals are then amplified and filtered by the Drive Amplifiers and pass through the Satellite Box to provide the demanded currents to the drive

coils. The position of the UIM is indicated by mechanical “flags” to the OSEM optical position detectors. The position detectors consist of LED and photodiode pairs. The photodiode outputs are amplified in the Satellite Box, and then fed back to the Digital Control System via the filters in the AA unit to the A/D convertors.

### 3 THE UIM DRIVE UNIT



**Fig 3 The UIM Driver unit**

The UIM Driver unit houses a Drive Card and a Monitor Card. Each of these cards has four channels.

#### 3.1 The Drive Card

The Drive Card performs amplification and filtering of the demand signals. The filter stages may be switched in or out by the relay control signals on Binary I/O 2, to give a selected trade off between noise and dynamic range. The state of these relays is monitored by Binary I/O 1.

Each filter stage acts as a low pass filter with a 1 Hz corner frequency. Each filter also has a “zero” at 10 Hz, so its attenuation is almost constant above 10 Hz. A boost circuit on the output raises the gain above 10 Hz to increase the dynamic range at 100Hz.

### **3.2 The Monitor Card**

The monitor card monitors the performance of the Driver, presenting the output Voltage, instantaneous Current and RMS current to the A/D circuits via the AA Unit. The output voltage noise from the amplifiers is also presented, after amplification, via a separate output connector.

## **4. USING THE UNIT**

To use the unit, first connect it to the system as described below. The power switch should be in the "off" position at this stage (0). The input voltage should be checked before connection (Positive voltage = 17v nominal, 16.5 v minimum, 18v maximum, negative voltage = -17v nominal, -16.5 volts minimum, 18 volts maximum.) and A1 = positive, A2 = return, A3 = negative. Having connected all the cables correctly and checked the power supply, the power may be switched on. The green LED indicator lights on the front and rear panels should then become illuminated, indicating that the on board regulators are operating.

### **4.1 Connectors**

The input and output connections to the UIM Drive Unit were shown on Figure 3. Details of these connectors follow.

### **4.2 Connector Functions**

The unit needs to be connected to the system in the following way.

#### **4.2.1 Connectors on the Front Panel**

These will now be described starting from the left hand connector.

##### **PD Out to AA socket**

This needs to be connected to the AA unit. It transmits the photodiode outputs via the AA unit to the A/D converters and control system.

##### **LED Mon socket**

This needs to be connected to the A/D converters via the AA unit. It consists of the signals which monitor the state of the LEDs in the satellite box.

##### **Drive Input plug**

This needs to be connected to the Coil demand signal from the D/A Converter, unit via the AI unit. The signals which are fed in to this plug determine the coil drive current.

##### **Test plug**

This must normally be terminated by a shorting socket, with all connections joined together. It may also be used to feed demand signals in for test purposes.

##### **Binary I/O 1 socket**

The signals on this socket are used to monitor the status of the filter relays and the Test relay.

### **Binary I/O 2 plug**

This connector is used to control the state of the relays which switch the filters in and out. It also indicates the state of the relays which switch the Drive Amplifier inputs between the Drive Inputs and the Test Inputs.

## **4.2.2 Connectors on the Rear Panel**

Starting from the left hand end of the rear panel:

### **Switch/Thermal cut out**

This controls the DC power input to the unit. It incorporates a thermal cut out to protect against a prolonged over current situation.

### **DC In plug**

This 4 pin heavy duty 'D' connector is to be connected to the power supply. The nominal input voltage is +/-17 volts.

### **Noise Monitor socket**

This presents the outputs from the Noise Monitor circuits, and should be connected to the A/D converters via the AA unit.

### **V, I and RMS monitor plug**

This presents the outputs from the Voltage Monitor, Current Monitor and R.M.S Monitor circuits, and should be connected to the A/D converters, via the AA unit.

### **Coil Out to Sat socket**

This connector is the output to the coils in the OSEMs. The cable from this connector is connected to the Satellite box. The signals pass through the Satellite Box then out to the coils via a separate connector on the satellite box.

### **PD In from Sat socket**

This is connected to the satellite box, which generates the amplified Photo Diode (PD) signals. The PD outputs pass straight through the Drive Unit then out to the AA unit.

### 4.3 Connector Details

#### PD Out to AA:

**Type:** 9 Way Socket. **Connections:** Differential pairs.

**Voltage range:** +/-10v per line = +/-20v differential.

**Calibration:** 0.3233V differential per  $\mu\text{A}$  photodiode current. 60  $\mu\text{A}$  gives 19.4v differential output.

#### Connections:

| Pin | Function     |
|-----|--------------|
| 1   | PD1 Positive |
| 2   | PD2 Positive |
| 3   | PD3 Positive |
| 4   | PD4 Positive |
| 5   | 0v           |
| 6   | PD1 Negative |
| 7   | PD2 Negative |
| 8   | PD3 Negative |
| 9   | PD4 Negative |

#### LED Mon

**Type:** 9 Way Socket.

**Voltage range:** 10v. **Nominal output = 1v**

#### Connections:

| Pin | Function        |
|-----|-----------------|
| 1   | Imon 1 Positive |
| 2   | Imon 2 Positive |
| 3   | Imon 3 Positive |
| 4   | Imon 4 Positive |
| 5   | 0v              |
| 6   | Imon 1 Negative |
| 7   | Imon 2 Negative |
| 8   | Imon 3 Negative |
| 9   | Imon 4 Negative |

#### Drive Inputs

**Type:** 9 Way Plug. **Connections:** Differential pairs.

**Voltage range:** +/-10v per line = +/-20v differential.

#### Connections:

| Pin | Function         |
|-----|------------------|
| 1   | Input 1 Positive |
| 2   | Input 2 Positive |
| 3   | Input 3 Positive |
| 4   | Input 4 Positive |
| 5   | 0v               |
| 6   | Input 1 Negative |
| 7   | Input 2 Negative |
| 8   | Input 3 Negative |
| 9   | Input 4 Negative |



**Test Inputs**

**Type:** 9 Way Plug, Differential pairs.

**Voltage range:** +/-10v per line = +/-20v differential.

**Note:** This connector must be connected to a shorting connector when test are not being carried out.

**Connections:**

| <b>Pin</b> | <b>Function</b>       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1</b>   | Test Input 1 Positive |
| <b>2</b>   | Test Input 2 Positive |
| <b>3</b>   | Test Input 3 Positive |
| <b>4</b>   | Test Input 4 Positive |
| <b>5</b>   | 0v                    |
| <b>6</b>   | Test Input 1 Negative |
| <b>7</b>   | Test Input 2 Negative |
| <b>8</b>   | Test Input 3 Negative |
| <b>9</b>   | Test Input 4 Negative |

## Binary IO 1

**Type:** 37 Way Socket

Single ended with respect to 0v

+12v indicates that the relay is on.

0v indicates that the relay is switched off.

| Pin | Name       | Function                        |
|-----|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1   | LP1on1     | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 1 on |
| 2   | LP2on1     | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 1 on |
| 3   | LP3on1     | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 1 on |
| 4   | Test Mode1 | Test Mode relay 1 on            |
| 5   | LP1on2     | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 2 on |
| 6   | LP2on2     | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 2 on |
| 7   | LP3on2     | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 2 on |
| 8   | Test Mode2 | Test Mode relay 2 on            |
| 9   | LP1on3     | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 3 on |
| 10  | LP2on3     | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 3 on |
| 11  | LP3on3     | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 3 on |
| 12  | Test Mode3 | Test Mode relay 3 on            |
| 13  | LP1on4     | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 4 on |
| 14  | LP2on4     | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 4 on |
| 15  | LP3on4     | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 4 on |
| 16  | Test Mode4 | Test Mode relay 4 on            |
| 17  | 0v         |                                 |
| 18  | 0v         |                                 |
| 19  | 0v         |                                 |
| 20  | 0v         |                                 |
| 21  | 0v         |                                 |
| 22  | 0v         |                                 |
| 23  | 0v         |                                 |
| 24  | 0v         |                                 |
| 25  | 0v         |                                 |
| 26  | 0v         |                                 |
| 27  | 0v         |                                 |
| 28  | 0v         |                                 |
| 29  | 0v         |                                 |
| 30  | 0v         |                                 |
| 31  | 0v         |                                 |
| 32  | 0v         |                                 |
| 33  | 0v         |                                 |
| 34  | 0v         |                                 |
| 35  | 0v         |                                 |
| 36  | 0v         |                                 |
| 37  | 0v         |                                 |

## Binary IO 2 – Relay Control

Type: 37 Way Plug

Single ended with respect to 0v

0v turns the relay on

Open circuit switches the relay off.

| Pin | Name  | Function                     |
|-----|-------|------------------------------|
| 1   | LP11  | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 1 |
| 2   | LP21  | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 1 |
| 3   | LP31  | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 1 |
| 4   | Test1 | Test Input 1                 |
| 5   | LP12  | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 2 |
| 6   | LP22  | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 2 |
| 7   | LP32  | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 2 |
| 8   | Test2 | Test Input 2                 |
| 9   | LP13  | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 3 |
| 10  | LP23  | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 3 |
| 11  | LP33  | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 3 |
| 12  | Test3 | Test Input 3                 |
| 13  | LP14  | Low Pass Filter 1, channel 4 |
| 14  | LP24  | Low Pass Filter 2, channel 4 |
| 15  | LP34  | Low Pass Filter 3, channel 4 |
| 16  | Test4 | Test Input 4                 |
| 17  |       |                              |
| 18  |       |                              |
| 19  |       |                              |
| 20  | 0v    |                              |
| 21  | 0v    |                              |
| 22  | 0v    |                              |
| 23  | 0v    |                              |
| 24  | 0v    |                              |
| 25  | 0v    |                              |
| 26  | 0v    |                              |
| 27  | 0v    |                              |
| 28  | 0v    |                              |
| 29  | 0v    |                              |
| 30  | 0v    |                              |
| 31  | 0v    |                              |
| 32  | 0v    |                              |
| 33  | 0v    |                              |
| 34  | 0v    |                              |
| 35  | 0v    |                              |
| 36  | 0v    |                              |
| 37  | 0v    |                              |

**DC In: Power cable:****Type:** 3 pin heavy duty **Voltages:** Nominally +/- 17volts from Power supply

| Pin | Position               | Function |
|-----|------------------------|----------|
| A1  | Left viewed from rear  | Positive |
| A2  | Centre                 | RTN      |
| A3  | Right viewed from rear | Negative |

**Noise Monitor****Type:** 9 Way Socket. Differential pairs, ac coupled filtered, amplified noise.

| Pin | Function        |
|-----|-----------------|
| 1   | Noise Monitor 1 |
| 2   | Noise Monitor 2 |
| 3   | Noise Monitor 3 |
| 4   | Noise Monitor 4 |
| 5   | 0v              |
| 6   | 0v              |
| 7   | 0v              |
| 8   | 0v              |
| 9   | 0v              |

**V, I and RMS monitor (Pre Production model only)****Type:** 25 way socket. Voltage, Current, and RMS Monitors.**Voltage range:** +/-10v per line = +/-20v differential.

| Pin | Name | Function                  |
|-----|------|---------------------------|
| 1   | VM4  | Channel 4 Voltage monitor |
| 2   | FC4  | Channel 4 Current monitor |
| 3   | SC4  | Channel 4 RMS monitor     |
| 4   | VM3  | Channel 3 Voltage monitor |
| 5   | FC3  | Channel 3 Current monitor |
| 6   | SC3  | Channel 3 RMS monitor     |
| 7   | VM2  | Channel 2 Voltage monitor |
| 8   | FC2  | Channel 2 Current monitor |
| 9   | SC2  | Channel 2 RMS monitor     |
| 10  | VM1  | Channel 1 Voltage monitor |
| 11  | FC1  | Channel 1 Current monitor |
| 12  | SC1  | Channel1 RMS monitor      |
| 13  | 0v   |                           |
| 14  | 0v   |                           |
| 15  | 0v   |                           |
| 16  | 0v   |                           |
| 17  | 0v   |                           |
| 18  | 0v   |                           |
| 19  | 0v   |                           |
| 20  | 0v   |                           |
| 21  | 0v   |                           |
| 22  | 0v   |                           |
| 23  | 0v   |                           |
| 24  | 0v   |                           |
| 25  | 0v   |                           |

**V, I and RMS monitor - Production model****Type:** 25 way plug. Voltage, Current, and RMS Monitors.**Voltage range:** +/-10v per line = +/-20v differential.

| Pin | Name | Function                  |
|-----|------|---------------------------|
| 1   | SC1  | Channel 1 RMS monitor     |
| 2   | FC1  | Channel 1 Current monitor |
| 3   | VM1  | Channel 1 Voltage monitor |
| 4   | SC2  | Channel 2 RMS monitor     |
| 5   | FC2  | Channel 2 Current monitor |
| 6   | VM2  | Channel 2 Voltage monitor |
| 7   | SC3  | Channel 3 RMS monitor     |
| 8   | FC3  | Channel 3 Current monitor |
| 9   | VM3  | Channel 3 Voltage monitor |
| 10  | SC4  | Channel 4 RMS monitor     |
| 11  | FC4  | Channel 4 Current monitor |
| 12  | VM4  | Channel 4 Voltage monitor |
| 13  | 0v   |                           |
| 14  | 0v   |                           |
| 15  | 0v   |                           |
| 16  | 0v   |                           |
| 17  | 0v   |                           |
| 18  | 0v   |                           |
| 19  | 0v   |                           |
| 20  | 0v   |                           |
| 21  | 0v   |                           |
| 22  | 0v   |                           |
| 23  | 0v   |                           |
| 24  | 0v   |                           |
| 25  | 0v   |                           |

**Coil Out to Sat:** **Type:** 15 way socket. Drive to the OSEM coils, delivered via the satellite box. Current output, 3mA maximum, differential drive.

| Pin | Name    | Function      |
|-----|---------|---------------|
| 1   | CoilST1 | Coil 1 Start  |
| 2   | 0v      |               |
| 3   | CoilST2 | Coil 2 Start  |
| 4   | 0v      |               |
| 5   | CoilST3 | Coil 3 Start  |
| 6   | 0v      |               |
| 7   | CoilST4 | Coil 4 Start  |
| 8   | 0v      |               |
| 9   | CoilFN1 | Coil 1 Finish |
| 10  | 0v      |               |
| 11  | CoilFN2 | Coil 2 Finish |
| 12  | 0v      |               |
| 13  | CoilFN3 | Coil 3 Finish |
| 14  | 0v      |               |
| 15  | CoilFN4 | Coil 4 Finish |

### PD in from SAT

**Type:** 25 way socket. Differential Photodiode outputs from the satellite box

**Voltage range:** +/-10v per line = +/-20v differential.

Current monitor outputs from the satellite box: 1v nominal

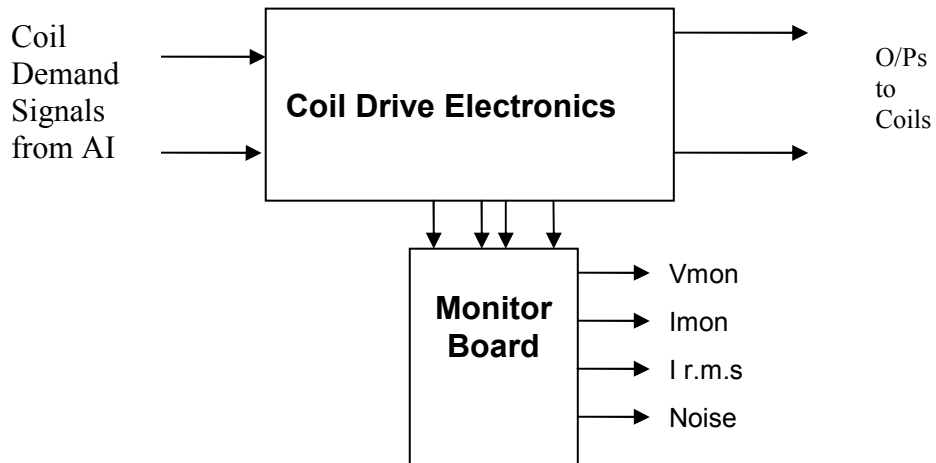
Power Supplies to the Satellite Box: +/- 17v nominal

#### Connections:

| Pin | Name   | Function                             |
|-----|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1   | PD1P   | Photodiode output channel 1 Positive |
| 2   | PD2P   | Photodiode output channel 2 Positive |
| 3   | PD3P   | Photodiode output channel 3 Positive |
| 4   | PD4P   | Photodiode output channel 4 Positive |
| 5   | Imon1P | LED Current Monitor 1 Positive       |
| 6   | Imon2P | LED Current Monitor 2 Positive       |
| 7   | Imon3P | LED Current Monitor 3 Positive       |
| 8   | Imon4P | LED Current Monitor 4 Positive       |
| 9   | V+     | Satellite Box Raw Positive Supply    |
| 10  | V+     | Satellite Box Raw Positive Supply    |
| 11  | V-     | Satellite Box Raw Negative Supply    |
| 12  | V-     | Satellite Box Raw Negative Supply    |
| 13  | 0v     |                                      |
| 14  | PD1N   | Photodiode output channel 1 Negative |
| 15  | PD2N   | Photodiode output channel 2 Negative |
| 16  | PD3N   | Photodiode output channel 3 Negative |
| 17  | PD4N   | Photodiode output channel 4 Negative |
| 18  | Imon1N | LED Current Monitor 1 Negative       |
| 19  | Imon2N | LED Current Monitor 2 Negative       |
| 20  | Imon3N | LED Current Monitor 3 Negative       |
| 21  | Imon4N | LED Current Monitor 4 Negative       |
| 22  | 0v     | Satellite Box 0v                     |
| 23  | 0v     | Satellite Box 0v                     |
| 24  | 0v     | Satellite Box 0v                     |
| 25  | 0v     | Satellite Box 0v                     |

## 5 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### 5.1 Inside the Unit

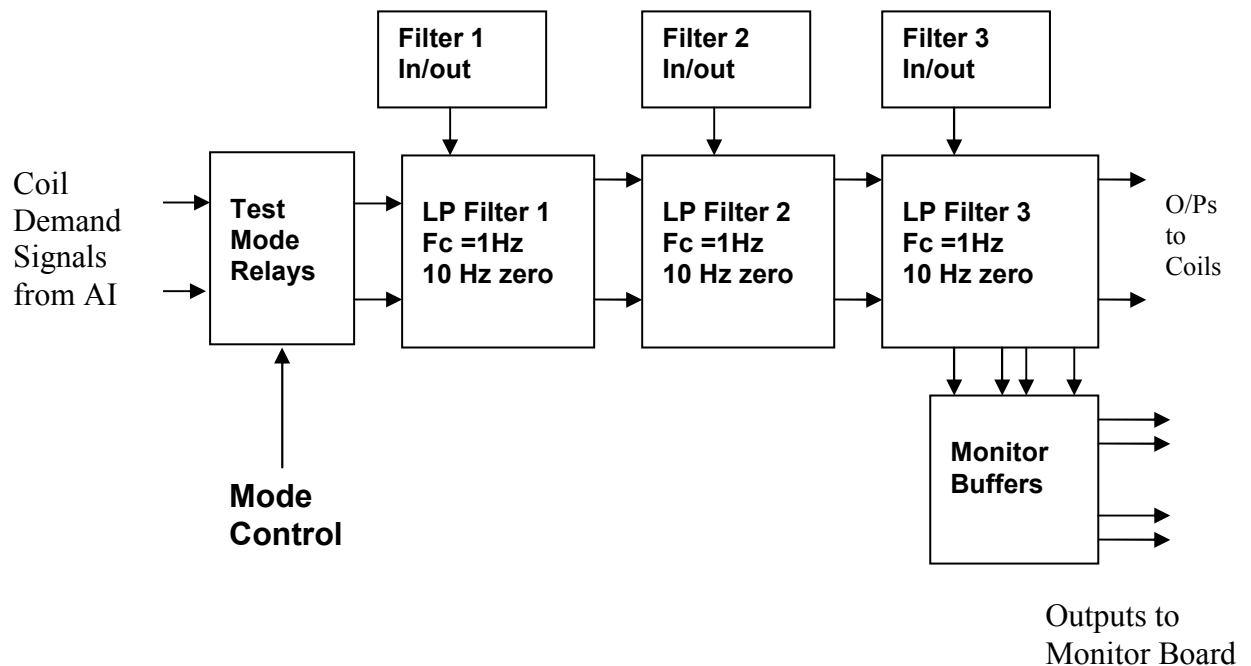


**FIG. 4 UIM Driver Unit Block Diagram**

The UIM Coil Drive Unit contains a Coil Drive board and a Monitor board. The purpose of the Monitor Board is to monitor the Output voltage, Output Current, RMS Current and Output Noise from unit.

The UIM Driver Unit also passes the amplified signals from the Photodiodes, which detect the position of the UIM mirror, back to the control electronics without processing them in any way.

## 5.2 The Drive Board



**FIG.5 UIM Driver Channel Block Diagram**

Each UIM Driver board consists of four identical channels, one of which is shown above. Three power regulators (not shown), which provide regulated power to the four channels, are also mounted on the board.

Taking the diagram block by block, the first block contains relays which switch the circuit between the demand inputs and the test inputs.

The second block contains a low pass filter with a corner frequency of 1 Hz, followed by a complimentary zero at 10 Hz. To a good approximation, the gain is reduced by a factor of 0.7 at 1 Hz, the attenuation increases at a rate of 20dB/decade up to the corner frequency of the zero at 10 Hz, after which the characteristic levels off. The forth block is again similar, except that it has a gain of 1.248. The overall gain of the UIM driver is 1.2. The extra gain is needed to compensate for the losses in the switching circuits due to 1 Meg bypass resistors and associated capacitors, which prevent switching transients.

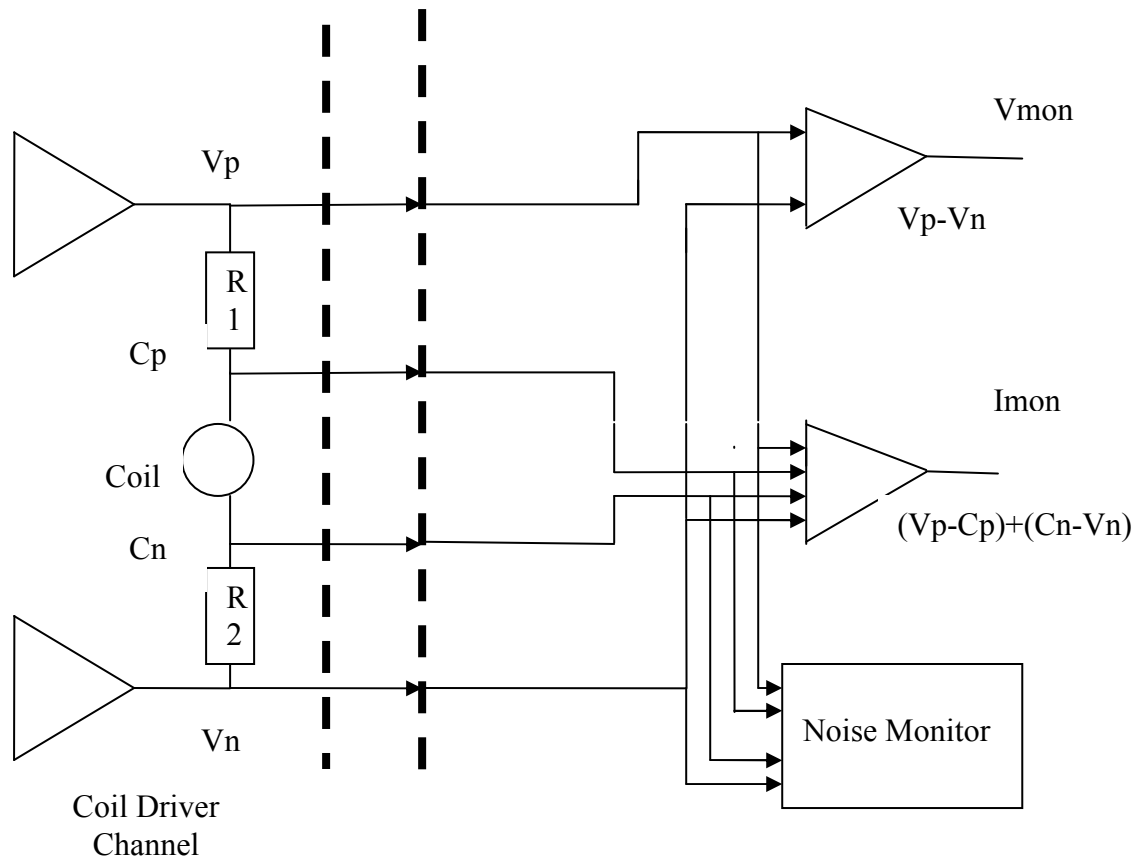
Finally, the outputs from the driver stage, and the voltage across the coil, are both buffered by unity gain voltage followers before being fed to the monitor circuit.

Each filter may be switched in and out as required by its own control relay, and a talkback signal confirms the position of each relay.

The Test Mode relay provided on the front end enables the amplifier inputs to be switched to the Test input when required.



### 5.3 Monitor Board



**Fig 6 Block diagram of one channel of the monitor board.**

#### Description

The function of the Monitor Board is to monitor the outputs from a drive board. It has four identical channels, one per drive board channel.

#### Inputs

The inputs of the monitor Board are connected to the two amplifier outputs and the coil feeds.

The following signals are monitored on each channel. They are: the positive and negative output voltages from the drive amplifiers, and the positive and negative output voltages developed across the coil.

These four signals are used to derive the amplifier output voltage, the current through the coil and the output noise on each of the drive amplifier channels.

### **Output Voltage**

The Amplifier Output Voltage is measured by subtracting the Positive Amplifier output from the Negative Amplifier Output. The output is scaled by a factor of 3, so, for example, inputs of +15v and -15v, the sum of which is 30v, would give an output of  $30\text{v}/3 = 10\text{v}$ .

### **Coil Current**

The coil current is monitored by measuring the sum of the voltages across the two output resistors (R1 and R2 on the block diagram.) The amplifier performs the following calculation:

$$\frac{\{(Pos\ Voltage\ Output) - (Negative\ Voltage\ Output)\}}{\{(Pos\ Coil\ Voltage) - (Negative\ Coil\ Voltage)\}}$$

The voltage across the coil is subtracted from the voltage across the Amplifier output. This gives the voltage across the output resistors, which is proportional the coil current.

An R.M.S. converter chip calculates the true R.M.S. output current. The overall scaling factor of the R.M.S. converter and amplifier circuits is 1/3.

### **Noise Measurement**

As the noise level amounts to a few Pico amperes, it is extremely difficult to measure directly. Instead, the noise voltage across the amplifier outputs is monitored. This enables the coil noise current to be estimated. Four amplifier stages each coupled with a high pass filter are used, followed by a two stage low pass filter.

## **6. REFERENCES**

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N A Robertson, G Cagnoli, D R M Crooks, E Elliffe, J E Faller, P Fritschel, S Goßler, A Grant, A Heptonstall, J Hough, H Lück, R Mittleman, M Perreure-Lloyd, M V Plissi, S Rowan, D H Shoemaker, P H Sneddon, K A Strain, C I Torrie, H Ward, P Willems